1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

HOUSES

Most Havasupai families have two residences (*hdwa"a*); the group of structures in the canyon occupied during the summer, and a house on the plateau for winter living. The winter house is located in a clearing, just big enough for the house alone, in the midst of a dense cedar or piñon thicket, because these are warmest. The site should be a sandy, gently sloping hillside with a southern exposure. The typical year-round house is a dome-shaped affair, thatched and, depending on the season, dirt-covered. This serves against the rain during the summer. The second type in the summer camp is rectangular, with dirt-covered roof and thatched sides. Besides these the summer camp contains shade structures in a great variety of forms. Two other types are used, both in the canyon and on the plateau, which are considered of foreign origin: a gable roof structure and a polygonal log house built in imitation of the Navaho.

The dome-shaped house may be circular or somewhat elliptical in plan. (Fig. 31 ah.) It is quite conical, for, though the main posts are somewhat crooked, they are not sufficiently so to produce a hemispherical structure like that of the White Mountain Apache. The house is built on a four post foundation: two heavy posts (about 25 cm. in diameter) are set into the ground on opposite sides with their forks interlocking: two lighter posts are set four-square with these with their forks locking into those of the first pair. The space between these primary posts is filled in with an indefinite number of poles, leaving a gap for the entrance. These secondary poles are set in the ground separately,[1] with their upper extremities locked into the forks. Those which do not stand solid are tied at the apex. Flexible poles are tied horizontally around the framework with soapweed leaves, spaced 15 to 30 cm. apart near the bottom and somewhat closer at the top. These ribs do not cross the entrance, which is left free to about the height of a man. In the tightest winter houses, additional short poles are set upright close together all around the circumference, being tied to the horizontal ribs. The frame is now ready for the thatch, which is about 10 cm. thick. Brush of any kind may be used, but in the canyon "white" willow (*dmatama"*) is the best, and next in preference a long-leaved weed growing by the creek (*hamaativa*). The first tier of thatch is tied on with the butts of the bundles resting on the ground; subsequent overlapping tiers are placed butt end up. The space above the entrance is often left open for a smoke-vent, but it

[1] The White Mountain Apache dig a trench in which to stand them and to receive the first row of thatch.

[Text continues on p. 176]

2:HHF Y-5 (ca. 1901) 1964

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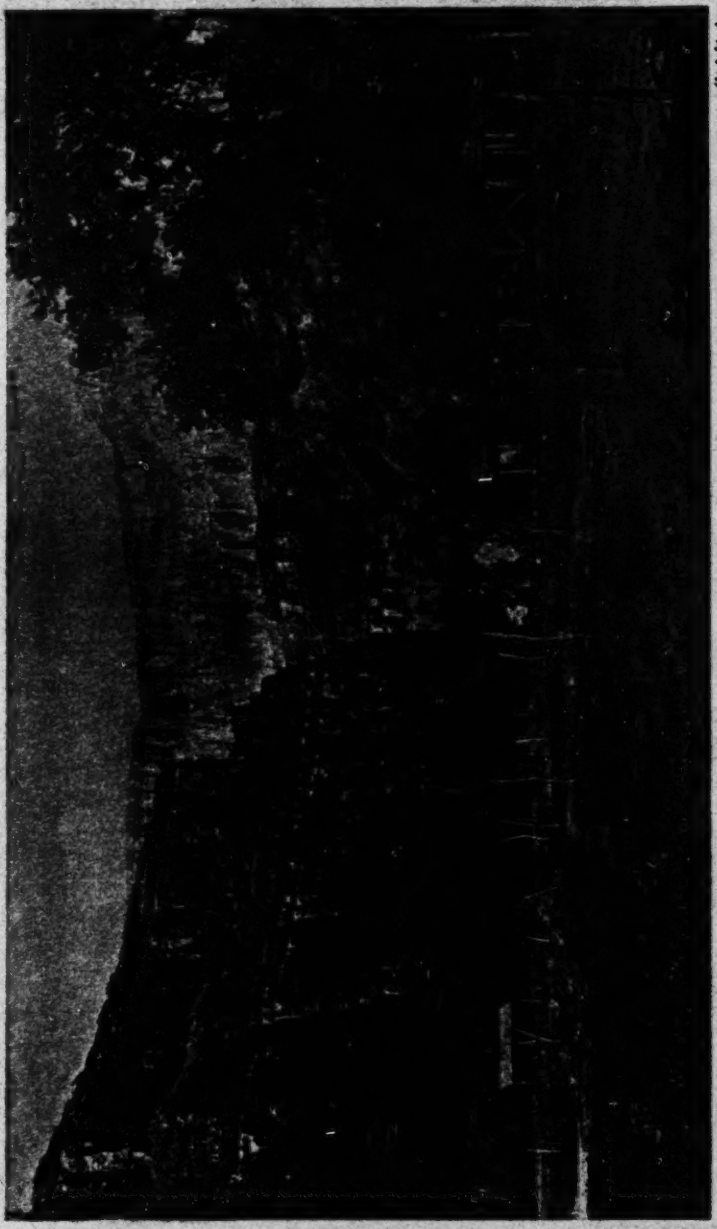

A. Ashmore

Havasupai homes of today with fenced plots for gardens at corrals. Note the limestone cliffs of the outer walls in the distance

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